

Mapline

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edited by Susan Hanf

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“The Imperial Map”: The 15th Nebenzahl Lectures

On October 7–9 the Newberry staged the fifteenth series of its Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography. The theme this year was “The Imperial Map: Cartography and the Mastery of Empire.” Over the three days of the symposium our audience of scholars and members of the general public heard six lectures outlining the complicated relationship between imperialism and mapping in a variety of geographical settings from the seventeenth through the early twentieth centuries.

“The Imperial Map” was dedicated to the memory of David Woodward, the first director of the Smith Center (see p. 3), who died on 25 August 2004. Dr. Woodward attended the very first Nebenzahl Lectures in 1966 when he was still a graduate student and had never missed one since. He organized the second (1970) through the sixth (1980) series, securing for the Lectures the international scholarly reputation they now enjoy. It seemed fitting to open this series with a memorial ceremony, during which Ken Nebenzahl, Bob Karrow, the Newberry’s Curator of Special Collections and Curator of Maps, and Jim Akerman, the current director of the Smith Center, offered personal recollections of David and reflected on his contributions to the history of cartography and to the Newberry Library.

It was also fitting that the opening lecture was delivered by one of David’s students, Dr. Matthew Edney (Osher Map Library and Departments of Geography-Anthropology and American & New England Studies, University of Southern Maine). Dr. Edney’s talk, “The Irony of Imperial Cartography,” sketched out a framework for the proceedings by pondering whether and how the enterprise of imperial mapping can be defined historically, geographically, and socially. Noting that the series’ interest in imperial mapping emerges from the broad swelling of interest among map scholars in “the intersections between cartography and political power,” Edney argued that it is not possible to define “imperial mapping” as a distinct category of political cartography on the basis of cartographic characteristics or content alone. Recent scholarship widely supports the notion that cartography is an important means



“The Imperial Map” Lecturers, from left to right: Michael Heffernan, Valerie Kivelson, Matthew Edney, Laura Hostetler, Graham Burnett, and Neil Safier.

by which modern nation-states and their citizens have conducted and defined themselves. Edney asked, is “imperial cartography” a category of “state cartography,” or is it something distinct that deserves study as such? If so, what are its characteristics? Edney suggested that the distinction lies in the contexts in which maps are made and (more importantly) used. Briefly put, “the idea of the ‘state’ as a unified entity...is a creation of cartographic discourses which encompass the inhabitants...of the lands being mapped....On the other hand, the idea of ‘empire’ is constructed through cartographic discourses which represent a territory for the benefit of one group but which exclude the inhabitants of the territories that are represented.” Edney elaborated this argument with examples drawn from around the world spanning the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries.

Friday was a full day, with two lectures each in the morning and afternoon. Dr. Valerie Kivelson (Department of History, University of Michigan) opened the morning session with an exploration of the confluence of religion and political ideology reflected in the Russian mapping of Siberia in the early modern period. In her talk, “Exalted

and Glorified to the Ends of the Earth': Christianity and Colonialism in Seventeenth-Century Russian Siberia," Dr. Kivelson argued that, as in many other imperial contexts, "Russian...conquerors and colonizers understood their presence in the Siberian taiga and tundra, mountains, deserts, and wastelands, as serving a divine purpose, contributing to the glorification of God and the spread of Christianity." Yet Russians were notably less concerned with converting conquered peoples to their Orthodox faith than other Christian powers; instead they regarded the fealty of non-Christian peoples to the Tsar as evidence of the superiority of Christianity and of divine approval of the Russian state. Early Russian mapping of Siberia consequently did not hide or erase the presence of native peoples, as often happens on imperial maps. Rather, they celebrated the diversity of the conquered lands, depicting the landscape as a "patchwork" of native peoples, punctuated here and there by towns, churches, fortifications that ruled and managed native peoples without either fully destroying or assimilating them.

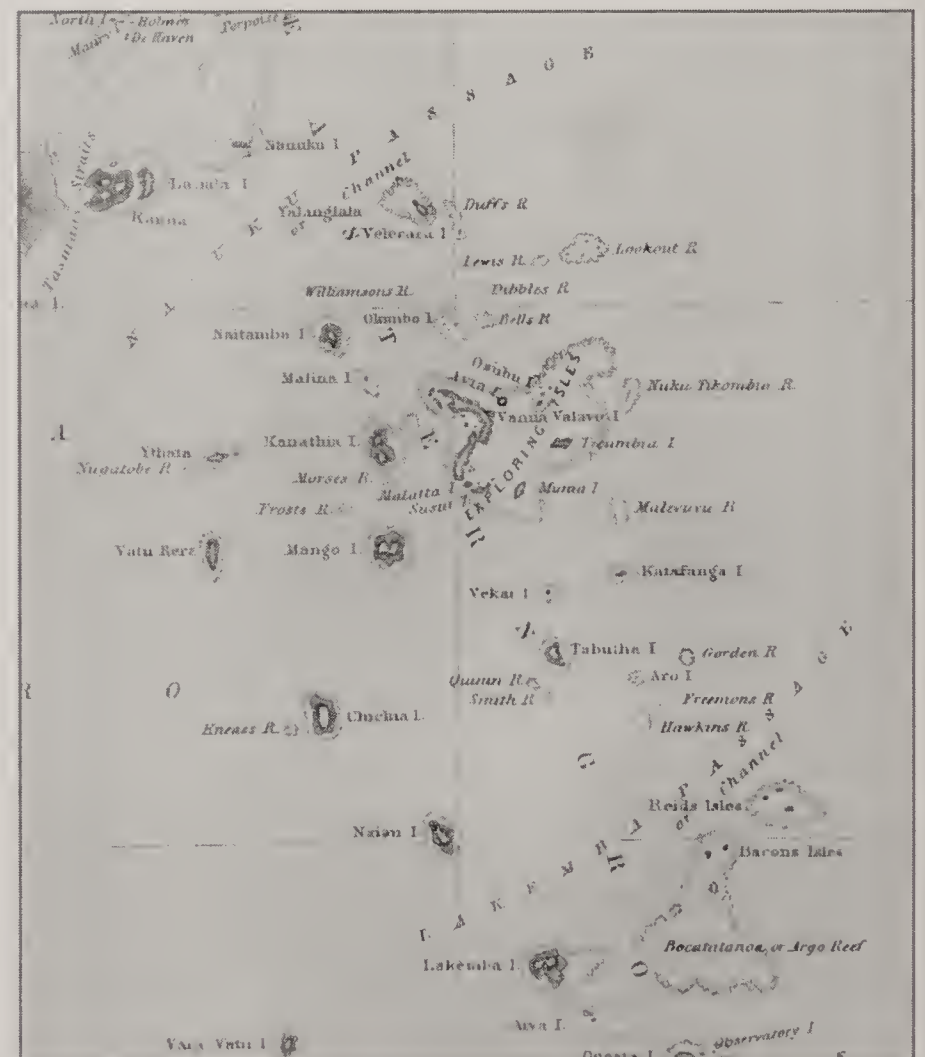
We are accustomed to thinking that imperialism is essentially a European and, by extension, an American phenomenon. In the second lecture of the morning, "Contending Cartographic Claims: The Qing Empire in Manchu, Chinese, and European Maps," Dr. Laura Hostetler (Department of History, University of Illinois-Chicago) reminded the audience that early modern China was an imperial state as well. In fact, she argued that what has become the normalized territorial identity of China is in fact a relatively new geographical concept, largely propagated both at home and in the West by maps created by the early Manchu, or Qing, emperors in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The focal point of Dr. Hostetler's talk was an atlas of the growing Qing Empire, surveyed for the Kangxi Emperor by Jesuit missionaries and subsequently printed in both Chinese and European versions during the early eighteenth century.

After a break for lunch, The Imperial Map continued with a talk by Dr. Neil Safier (Department of History, University of Michigan). Dr. Safier's lecture, "The Confines of the Captaincy: Boundary-Lines, Ethnographic Landscapes, and the Limits of Imperial Cartography in Eighteenth-Century Iberoamerica," examined the way in which native groups in Portuguese Brazil were represented and described in maps and other geographic and ethnographic materials created by colonial officials. Safier observed that "ethnonyms" (the names of native peoples communities) were often missing in Portuguese colonial maps in places we might expect to find them. Other kinds of written and tabular materials extensively "mapped" these groups. Safier found that the absence of ethnonyms on maps did not imply the erasure or marginalization of these groups, but instead pointed to the colonizer's realization that maps as we understand them were poorly suited to the representation of these often mobile communities.

The final paper of the day was presented by Dr. Graham Burnett (Department of History, Princeton University). Dr. Burnett's lecture, "Empires of Science and Commerce': Whalers, Wilkes, and U.S. Sea-Charting in the Age of Sail," focused on the surveying and cartographic work of the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-42 commanded by Charles Wilkes. The so-called Wilkes Expedition was originally conceived "with the intention of consolidating and extending the harbors and waters available to U.S. whale ships" in the Pacific Ocean. As the first major enterprise sponsored by the U.S. Navy in the Pacific the expedition marked the emergence of the United States as a Pacific power. The expedition's broad and overtly imperial motives, Burnett argued, were underpinned by the hydrographic surveys that formed the core of its military mission. Burnett drew a broad analogy between the strict discipline surveyors were expected to follow in recording and reporting data and the disciplinary effect the act of surveying had upon native populations.

"The Imperial Map" concluded on Saturday morning. The final lecture by Dr. Michael Heffernan (School of Geography, University of Nottingham) examined the use of cartography by journalists at the height of European imperialism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In "Maps for the Masses: Cartography, Empire, and the Newspaper Press in Britain and France,

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Detail from "Chart of the Viti Group or Feejee Islands by the U.S. Ex. Ex. 1840," in Charles Wilkes, *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842* (Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1845). G13.973. vol. 3

In Memory of David Woodward and Arthur Robinson

David Woodward

This year's Nebenzahl Lectures acquired a special poignancy because six weeks earlier David Woodward had died at his home in Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Woodward was hired to fill the newly created position of Curator of Maps at Newberry Library in 1969 when he was still completing his doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin. He became the first Director of the Library's Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography in 1972. He retained that post until he returned to Madison to teach cartography in 1980. He retired from his teaching post in 2002, but he remained as busy as ever until his death.

David's contributions to the Newberry and to the field of the history of cartography defy attempts to summarize them. Under his guidance the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography became the prestigious international event it is today. He organized the Newberry's first history of cartography summer institutes, inaugurated our program of research fellowships in the history of cartography, and launched the Chicago Map Society, the first society dedicated to map appreciation anywhere in the world.

Dr. Woodward established his worldwide reputation through his innovative studies of the history of map production and distribution, which were well supported by the Newberry's collections, particularly the Novacco Collection of early Italian printed maps. Later, he pursued studies of the artistic and social aspects of map making and map use, but his interests were unlimited. He was equally at home writing about medieval world maps as he was with nineteenth-century wax-engraved maps. Moreover, while the academic world knew him primarily as a historian of cartography, he might easily have made a living as a fine arts printer, a professional cartographer, or as a librarian.

The broad scope of his interests served David well in the pursuit of the publication project that will be his most enduring legacy, the massive multi-volume *History of Cartography* published by the University of Chicago Press. The publication of any edited work asks a great deal of scholar—fortitude, tact, administrative skill, not to mention extensive knowledge of the field in question and of the people in it and of peoples outside the field who might be drawn into the enterprise. David possessed these qualities in abundance, and the four parts of the *History* that have appeared so far attest to it.

David occasionally told the story of how he and his friend Brian Harley conceived the project in 1977 on a walk near Brian's home in Devonshire, how the original was supposed to be only four volumes covering the entirety of cartographic history to 1900, and how the entire work was supposed to consume no more than ten years of their lives.



David Woodward (1942–2004)

Characteristically, in a recent article reflecting on that walk and its consequences, David included an illustration of an Ordnance Survey map showing the location of that almost legendary walk. Twenty-seven years later, four volumes have appeared (three disguised as books 1, 2, and 3 of volume 2, but each larger than volume 1) and four more are either contemplated or in varying stages of completion. As the first volume, on the cartography of ancient and medieval Europe and the Mediterranean, was making its way to press in the 1980s, David and Brian wrestled with the question of how the structure of the project should treat pre-modern Asian and Islamic cartography, and the traditional mapping by Africans, Native Americans, and Australasians, which were so woefully ignored by cartographic historians in the past. David's view, that these neglected histories of cartographies deserved autonomous treatment, won the day, and over the course of the 1990s yielded the three books of "volume 2." It also became apparent early on that a volume on twentieth-century cartography, another much neglected topic, was needed.

To put it simply, the shape and character of the recent study of the history of cartography is largely the work of David Woodward. His students at Madison include several of the contemporary leaders in the field, and his Newberry

programs influenced the careers of countless others. To his colleagues he was a willing and generous collaborator; to his students a dedicated and supremely competent teacher. Above all David was an extraordinarily kind and modest man—always free with his advice and hospitality and never one to brag about his accomplishments, which indeed were very great. David was the kind of academic all of us aspire to be—erudite, energetic, eclectic in his interests yet single-minded in his goals, generous with advice and encouragement. All of us who entered the field of the history of cartography after him regard him as our mentor, and he will be sorely missed.

— Jim Akerman, The Newberry Library

James Akerman has written a full and affectionate remembrance of David Woodward. But I would not like this issue to go to press without adding my own tribute. I first met David in 1980, when he had decided to go to Madison, and the Newberry was casting about for somebody to succeed him. Bill Towner, then President of the Library, was taking me around the Library, and we called on David, in his office on the ground floor, where the readers' lounge now is. His door was shut, but Bill brusquely knocked and went in, just in time to see the last of a sandwich disappearing into David's desk drawer.

Eating in one's office was strongly discouraged, but Bill clearly knew when discretion was the better part of valor, and David was happy enough to pretend that all was in order. That first encounter impressed on me one of his most remarkable characteristics, what the French call *puissance de travail* (does this term exist in English? It should). One has only to look at his list of publications, to see that where he saw an interesting theme, he could not resist pursuing it. Sometimes nobody else was doing so, though sometimes they were; David thus ventured into areas like medieval European mapmaking, where angels might well fear to tread. But the results were always remarkable, thanks to his perceptive industry.

Once he and Brian had been inspired to undertake their life's work, David showed that he was as skilful as an entrepreneur and manager as he was as a scholar. Remarkable amounts of money were found for a huge enterprise, and there never seemed to be a shortage of clever young people to join him in Science Hall. Once there, they seemed to be infected with David's enthusiasm and drive. One of my most extraordinary memories is the way in which, during over twenty years, my frequent telephone calls to Madison—generally seeking advice—always encountered a human voice. Often it was David's own, but if not, it was always somebody helpful, even if his or her best message was that David was "in the observatory." I have never understood what this message quite meant, but it was almost always true. The last time that I heard him was when he was mortally ill, though I did not know it. Nor would I have guessed it from his

demeanor, calm and helpful as ever.

His ability to surround himself with enthusiastic collaborators was a rare gift. At international conferences, it was sometimes hard to talk to him and to his wife Roz among the throng of people seeking advice; perhaps it was advisable to wait until he—and for many years Brian—had settled after the day's work into some congenial watering-hole. To realize that they have both gone is an almost intolerable thought, tempered only by the understanding that they built so well that their work will long live on.

— David Buisseret, University of Texas-Arlington

Arthur Robinson

The renowned cartographer Arthur H. Robinson died at the age of 89 on October 10 in Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Robinson was among the most innovative and influential mapmakers of the twentieth century, best known to the general public for his "Robinson Projection," an elliptical projection he developed in 1963 for general use in textbooks and popular world maps. The National Geographic Society adopted the Robinson Projection as the official projection of its world maps with much fanfare in 1988 (see *Mapline* no. 52). Several generations of students know Dr. Robinson as the original author of *Elements of Cartography*, the widely used textbook for elementary cartography courses at the collegiate and graduate level, which was first published in 1953. The sixth edition of *Elements of Cartography* (with five co-authors) was published in 1995 and is still in print. A more diminutive book entitled *The Look of Maps*, published in 1952, is highly regarded within the cartographic community as a manifesto of sorts, calling for a more rigorous and scientific approach to map compilation and design on the eve of the wave of quantification, automation, and digitization that would revolutionize cartography during the last four decades of the century. Dr. Robinson is credited with profoundly influencing that revolution through his writing and his teaching; several of the most important figures in that recent cartographic revolution were his colleagues and students at Madison. With his former student Barbara Petchenik, he wrote a second manifesto in 1976, *The Nature of Maps*, which, among other things, emphasized the importance of the study of human perception and cognition to map research.

Dr. Robinson was deeply interested in the history of his profession as well. He served for many years on the advisory board of the Smith Center. His *Early Thematic Mapping in the History of Cartography* (University of Chicago Press, 1982) is the definitive study of the early history of thematic mapping. Another book, *Cartographical Innovations: An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900* (co-authored by Helen Wallis and published by Map Collector Publications in 1987), has become a standard encyclopedic

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Newberry Map News

“Historic Maps in K-12 Classrooms” Web site Wins National Geography Award

The Smith Center’s “Historic Maps in the K-12 Classrooms” Web site has been awarded a Geography Excellence in Media Award for 2004 from the National Council for Geography Education (NCGE). This award is given to a product that exhibits outstanding geographic content or teaching methods. “Historic Maps in K-12 Classrooms” features historic map images from the Newberry Library’s collections. Historical background and commentary on the map, supplemental images and text, student exercises, and lesson plans accompany each map. Access to the site and downloadable content is available free of charge. The development of “Historic Maps in K-12 Classrooms” was supported in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, with additional support from the Geography Education National Implementation Project (GENIP), the Mr. and Mrs. Martin D. Jahn Foundation, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen H. Meyer. The site is available at www.newberry.org/k12maps.



Center Director Jim Akerman (right) with Charlie Fitzpatrick of the NCGE at its 2004 conference. Photo courtesy of Sarah Bednarz.

Smith Center Staff

We would like to extend a warm welcome to **Dr. Diane Dillon** and **Adam Kreis**, who joined the staff of the Smith Center in January 2005. Adam has accepted the position of part-time Administrative Assistant. He recently received a M.A. in Social Science/History from the University of Chicago and works with Chicago a Capella. Diane will serve as our Research Assistant. She holds a Ph.D. in Art History from Yale and has taught at George Mason, Rice, Northwestern, and Roosevelt Universities, and in the continuing education programs at the Newberry and the Chicago Architecture Foundation. She is particularly interested in the cartographic and visual culture of Chicago’s 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition.

Susan Hanf has been promoted to the position of Senior Program Assistant. She will have enlarged responsibilities for the management of Center programs and will assume a greater role in the editing of the Center’s print and on-line publications.

Short-term Fellowships in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library

In April 2004 the Newberry Library awarded two short-term fellowships for the study of the history of cartography. Now in their seventh year, these fellowships are generously supported by Arthur and Janet Holzheimer. **Angela Hudson** (Ph.D. candidate in American Studies, Yale University), received the fellowship to pursue her study, “Reading Between the Lines: Indians, Slaves, and Surveyors in the Alabama Borderlands, 1790s–1820s.” Ms. Hudson spent three weeks in residence at the Library this past summer studying the representation of roads on maps of the Alabama frontier for what they might reveal about Indian-white relationships and slavery in the region. **Dr. Camille Serchuk** (Associate Professor of Art History, Southern Connecticut State University), spent three weeks at the Newberry in January 2005 working on a portion of her book, “Realm and Representation in French Art at the End of the Middle Ages.” She compared a little known manuscript map of France (now in the Bibliothèque Nationale) made around 1450 with contemporary representations in portolan charts, Ptolemaic maps, and mappamundi.

The Library is now accepting applications for the 2005–06 Short-Term Fellowships in the History of Cartography. The fellowships are open to applicants holding a Ph.D. and to Ph.D. students at the dissertation stage. Proposed projects must be related to the history of cartography and require cartographic materials in the Newberry Library. Fellowships support work in residence in the Library for periods of two weeks to two months. A stipend of \$1,200 per month accompanies the fellowship. 2005–06 Fellowships must be completed between 1 July 2005 and 1 July 2006.

Applications for the History of Cartography Fellowships must be postmarked by 1 March 2005. Further details and application materials may be obtained online at <http://www.newberry.org/research/L3rfellowships.html> or by contacting The Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 W Walton St, Chicago IL 60610, USA; phone 312-255-3666; email research@newberry.org

History and Geography Conference Summary

On 25–27 March 2004 the Smith Center hosted “History and Geography: Assessing the Role of Geographical Information in Historical Scholarship.” The

conference was organized by Dr. Anne Knowles (Geography, Middlebury College). The conference, supported in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and by a gift from ESRI, was devoted to assessing the many dimensions of historians' rapidly growing interest in geographical methods and sources and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in particular. One hundred and twenty scholars from three continents representing a broad spectrum of humanities fields attended the conference. They heard twenty-four papers organized into seven sessions addressing topics ranging from the history and future of GIS uses for historians, to historical maps and GIS, to spatial research/database design fundamentals. Digital copies of the papers were circulated in advance to the conference participants, and the level of discussion was universally high. The geographers in attendance were particularly gratified to find so many historians interested in using maps and geographical information as research and teaching tools. Dr. Knowles is currently selecting papers presented at the conference for publication by an academic press in the near future.

Cartographic Catalog Available On-line

Approximately 40,000 bibliographic records for Newberry maps, atlases, and cartographic literature are now available online through the Newberry Library Cartographic Catalog. The Catalog can be accessed from the Newberry's online Collection Descriptions or directly by going to <http://www.biblioserver.com/newberry>.

This achievement is principally due to the hard work and dedication of map collector and Newberry Trustee Roger Baskes and the Newberry's Map Cataloguer, Patrick Morris. Ten years ago Baskes encouraged such a project by single-handedly producing a unified list of all the Newberry's atlases. Using this list as benchmark for building his own collection, Baskes went on to assemble one of the largest collections of atlases in private hands—a collection which he intends to give to the Newberry and parts of which he has already donated.

Meanwhile, Morris, aided by a loyal corps of volunteers, has built a database that includes all records from the old map card catalog, most of the map entries in the main card catalog, virtually all of the Ayer manuscript maps, about half of the Novacco Collection, 70% of the Sack collection, some 5,000 items from the Rand McNally collection, all the Karpinski photostats, and all county landownership maps and atlases, as well as Baskes's complete atlas catalog.

Biblioserver is a new service for mounting ProCite databases on the web, and is still being improved. Some of our records are quite brief and there are a number of inconsistencies, especially in regard to the forms of names employed. The project staff has been willing to sacrifice bibliographic perfection for maximum comprehensiveness, but they intend to update and edit the database regularly to improve consistency and presentation. The cost of the first

year's subscription to this service has been generously contributed by Roger Baskes.

2005 NEH Summer Seminar for Teachers

On 27 June–15 July 2005 the Smith Center will host a summer seminar for school teachers entitled "Developing Cartographic Literacy with Historic Maps." This 3-week program led by Center Director Jim Akerman and Jerry Danzer (Emeritus, Professor of History, University of Illinois at Chicago) will help fifteen teachers from across the United States understand the culture and history of cartography, develop cartographic literacy, and explore strategies for using historic maps to teach a variety of school subjects. A program of seminars featuring recent scholarship in the history of cartography, hands-on workshops, and guided individual research projects will allow teachers to explore the relevance of historic map study to their own interests and teaching needs. The daily seminars and workshop sessions will serve as forums for refining and applying the skills necessary to read maps as products of science, artistic creations, rhetorical tools, storytellers, and expressions of power; and as representations of worldviews and local landscapes.

Full-time teachers of a wide variety of courses and grade levels, at public and private schools, are encouraged to apply. Applications must be postmarked no later than Tuesday, 1 March 2005. Participants will receive a stipend of \$2,400 to help defray travel, lodging, and personal research expenses; all required seminar texts will be provided at no cost to the participants.

Further details and application materials are available online at <http://www.newberry.org/smith/L3rsmith.html>, or by contacting Susan Hanf at hanfs@newberry.org or 312-255-3659.

"Developing Cartographic Literacy with Historic Maps" is funded by a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.



Detail from Mitchell, Augustus S. *Mitchell's Primary Geography* (Philadelphia: H. Cowperthwait & Co., 1858). Cassidy M5 P7 1858.

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1890–1930,” Dr. Heffernan noted that technological developments during the later nineteenth century substantially enhanced the ability of daily and weekly newspapers in Western Europe to publish graphics, including maps, as accompaniments to news stories. A golden age of sorts for journalistic cartography ensued which coincided with the apogee of the global empires of Britain and France. Maps, Heffernan argued, played an important role in reporting, explaining, and justifying developments on the world stage to an increasingly literate general public, upon whose support British and French imperial enterprises depended. In this respect, cartographic journalism was particularly important during World War I, when maps were used both to clarify and promote geopolitical and strategic goals and to describe specific battles and trace the movements of front lines. The morning session and the lectures closed with an extended discussion.

The Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography were established in 1966 and are generously supported by Ken and Jossy Nebenzahl. We wish to thank several members of the Chicago Map Society who volunteered to help with logistics. The Society also sponsored the reception that followed the proceedings on Thursday night. The publisher of the collected Nebenzahl Lectures, the University of Chicago Press, supported a second reception on Friday evening. As always, we are grateful for this support.

We expect the sixteenth series of the Nebenzahl Lectures to be held in Fall 2007.

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reference on the history of mapping methodologies, design, and content.

During World War II Robinson was Chief of the Map Division of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), for which service he received the Legion of Merit. He began teaching at the University of Wisconsin in 1946 while he was still working on the Ph.D. he received in 1947. He retired in 1980, but he remained professionally active until recent illnesses slowed him.

Dr. Robinson’s fatal illness was a brief one; just one week before his death he was in attendance at a memorial service held in Madison to honor of one of his many accomplished students, David Woodward. David held the Arthur H. Robinson Chair in Geography at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, established to honor Dr. Robinson’s many contributions to teaching and research in cartography. “Robbie,” as his friends and colleagues knew him, was a giant presence in his field for over six decades.

– Jim Akerman, The Newberry Library

Briefly Noted

CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

The Cartographic Users Advisory Council and the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division will sponsor **Map Libraries in Transition II** on 12–13 May 2005 at the Library of Congress. The conference will focus on current and future issues facing the providers of cartographic data. For additional information contact Mary McInroy at 319-335-6247 or mary-mcinroy@uiowa.edu.

The **International Society of Curators of Early Maps** will meet on 16 July 2005, before the 21st ICHC conference in Budapest. There will be a bus trip to Kalocsa with a visit to the map collection and exhibition at the Archdiocesan Library. For additional information contact Robert Karrow, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago IL 60610-7324, USA; phone 312-255-3554; fax 312-255-3646.

The **21st International Conference on the History of Cartography** will take place 17–22 July 2005, at the Eötvös University campus in Budapest, Hungary. The conference will be conducted in English. Further details are available online at <http://lazarus.elte.hu/~zoltorok/ichc2005.htm>

LECTURES and MAP SOCIETIES

The 14th series of “**Maps and Society**” began in October 2004 and will run through May 2005. The remaining programs are as follows: **10 February 2005**, Robert Headland (Scott Polar Institute, University of Cambridge), “The Non-Existent Islands of the Antarctic on Maps, Ancient and Modern”; **10 March 2005**, The Map in Book History: Dr Moya Carey (Independent Scholar), “Star Maps for Ibn al-Sufi’s poem (Baghdad, 1125)”; Hilary Hunt (The Warburg Institute), “The Map of ‘The Seven Churches of Rome’ (1575) in Travel Guides”; and Dr Stephanie Coane (U.C.L. and The Warburg Institute), “A Map from the Published Account of La Pérouse’s Expedition around the World (1797)”; **14 April 2005**, Surekha Davies (The British Library Map Collections and The Warburg Institute), “The Vomiting Giant and Other Stories: First Steps among the Monstrous Peoples on Maps of America c.1506-1648”; **5 May 2005**, Professor Stephen Daniels (Department of Geography, University of Nottingham), “Maps and Education in Georgian England”; and **26 May 2005**, Lindsay Braun (Department of History, Rutgers University, U.S.A.), “‘A portion of our country comparatively unknown’: Fred Jeppe, the Zoutpansberg, and the Cartography of the Transvaal, 1867-1899.” Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute at 5:00 PM. Admission is free. For additional information contact Catherine Delano Smith at +44 (0) 20 8346 5112 or Tony Campbell at t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk.

The remaining dates for the 2004–05 **Oxford Seminars in Cartography** are as follows: **24 February 2005**, Mike Heffernan (University of Nottingham), “Propaganda and Cartography in the First World War”; and **2 June 2005**, Rob Watts (Bournemouth University/Digi-Data Technologies Ltd), “Paper to Pixels: The Digital Manipulation of The Gough Map.” Seminars commence at 5:00 PM in the School of Geography and the Environment, Oxford. For further details contact nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk.

The spring 2005 meeting of the **Texas Map Society** will be held 1–2 April 2005 at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin. For additional information contact Kit Goodwin at 817-272-5329.

EXHIBITS

“**Mapping with Paper and Pixel**,” at the National Geographic Society Museum at Explorer’s Hall in Washington D.C. (28 October 2004–13 February 2005). This exhibit celebrates National Geographic’s long history of cartographic innovation and leadership. Visitors can explore the richness and diversity of modern mapping through interactive stations featuring Mt. Everest, Hawaii, and Washington, DC.; learn about different ways to study and map the Earth; and view a 9-foot diameter globe with state-of-the-art satellite imagery. Admission is free. For information, call 202-857-7588.

“**Lots & Lots: Early Maps of Boston and Cambridge, 1771-1868**,” at the Harvard Map Collection, Harvard University, Pusey Library. (1 November 2004–28 February 2005). This exhibit features large-scale lot plans revealing the buildings, streets, and landowners names of the 18th and 19th century. For further information contact the Map Collection at 617-495-2417 or maps@harvard.edu.

FELLOWSHIPS and AWARDS

Applications are solicited for the 2005–06 **David Woodward Memorial Fellowship** at the Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. This fellowship, formerly the Holzheimer Fellowship, has been renamed in honor of David Woodward. This annual fellowship is made possible by the generosity of Arthur and Janet Holzheimer. The fellow chosen for the 2005–06 academic year will focus on the period 1640 to 1800, the European Enlightenment, and their research would be appropriate for Volume Four of the History of Cartography Project. The two-month residence, to be taken between July 2005 and June 2006, carries a stipend of \$3,500 per month. Applicants should hold a Ph.D or equivalent. The deadline for completed applications is 1 March 2005. Application forms and guidelines are available from Loretta Freiling, Institute for

Research in the Humanities, 1401 Observatory Dr., University of Wisconsin, Madison WI 53706; fax 608-265-4173; email freiling@wisc.edu.

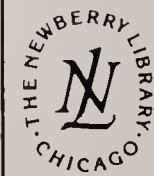
The Washington Map Society seeks submissions for the **Walter R. Ristow Prize in the History of Cartography and Map Librarianship**. The competition is open to all full or part-time upper-level undergraduate, graduate, and first-year postdoctoral students attending accredited colleges or universities. Submissions must be research papers or bibliographic studies related to cartographic history and/or map librarianship, written in English, and may not exceed 7,500 words. Entries must be postmarked by 1 June 2005. The winner will receive \$1000 and a one-year membership in the Washington Map Society. For further details contact Robert Rhodes, Ristow Prize, 2733 Carter Farm Ct, Alexandria VA 22306, USA or visit <http://home.earthlink.net/~docktor/ristow.htm>.

WEB NOTES

More than 15,000 maps can now be viewed at **Visual Collections: Images of Art, History and Culture** (<http://www.davidrumsey.com/collections/>). The site includes images from the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, Charting the Nation (University of Edinburgh), Maps of Africa and the Stanford Geological Survey (Stanford University), Japanese Historical Maps (East Asian Library, University of California, Berkeley) and the Florida and Rare map collections from the University of South Florida. Images are viewed using the Insight® Browser (no download required), or the Insight® Java Client with advanced functionality (requires a one-time download). The collections can be searched individually with either viewer; cross-collection searching is possible with Insight Java Client. Both viewers offer an advanced search function, a high-resolution zoom tool, the ability to view multiple images simultaneously, and detailed image descriptions.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library was founded in 1972 to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications.

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